(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2453.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1794.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

And be it enacted, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors; and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

And be it enacted, That wherever there shall be occasion to expose to sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

And, whereas there are still some balances due to this state upon sales of confiscated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in some cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release any of the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring an annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms, provided, that in no case shall the state refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be authorised, if they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not instalied, and to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limitted, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised, under the direction of the governor and council, if they shall think it to the advantage of the state, to take back the said property and dispose of the same on a credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and in all such cases where judgments may have been obtained; and where execution may have issued or shall issue, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby required to dispose of all the property of the debtors thus circumstanced, on a like credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the said agent shall lay before the legislature at their next meeting, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former sales, and also of the sales made in virtue of this act.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds instalied, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

And be it enacted, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them, respectively cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner that papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be inserted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, six weeks.

ORDERED, That all debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others who might have instalied their debts under the act of assembly passed November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, be and they are hereby required to instal all such debts on or before the first day of May next.

ORDERED, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the said first day of May next, to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors as shall neglect to instal within the time above limitted, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, or otherwise, as the case may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

By order,

JOHN KILTY, clk.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland who have not availed themselves of the benefit of the different instalment laws, will be pleased to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive; by installing their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the first day of December last, paying one third annually, but also a considerable advantage in the purchase of paper, which will answer their purpose for payment equal with specie.

Those debtors who have instalied their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first of September and December last, are respectfully informed that process will issue against every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a sufficient caution to the several county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the first of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the several sheriffs for collection; there is no excuse for delay of payment by the clerks, because the money is received by them in court, and unless complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of not only commencing suits, or issuing execution, as the case may require, but of proceeding against them, as the law prescribes, for neglect of duty. The several sheriffs, who are in arrears, are also informed that proceedings will be had against them immediately after the said 10th day of February next, for such balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

ALBANY, *December* 26.

A REPORT is in town from Niagara that general Wayne, by a manœuvre (every way worthy of the man) had so effectually surrounded the Indians, on the ground of general St. Clair's defeat, as to have made a most dreadful slaughter among those tawney sons of the desart, and taken a great number of prisoners. It is mentioned, that the ambush was so complete, that the Indians who escaped, did it by dint of the tomahawk, in a desperate rally on our troops, after having thrown away their muskets.

NEW-YORK, *January* 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West-Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their way thither.—NO MORE English packets go to New-York. The October packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return directly from thence."

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 23.

"By an arrival yesterday at Salem, we are informed that three of our eastern vessels, bound to some of the English West-India islands, have been captured by a French privateer, carried into St. Lucia, and condemned; vessels and cargo confiscated; and one of the captains has come passenger in the above vessel. We are very much alarmed here in consequence of this and other like news."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated 24th of October, 1793.

"CITIZEN AND FRIEND,

"The French have retaken that very important city, Lyons; which gives them possession of the river Rhone, which enables them to transport their armies 300 miles by water. The national convention has since, from policy, passed sundry decrees respecting Lyons, which are as follow—the town shall be destroyed, and the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the lists of the towns of the republic—the property of the rich inhabitants shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic—And, upon its ruins shall be raised a column to attest to posterity, the crimes and punishment of the royalists of that city, with this inscription;

"*Lyons warred against liberty—*
"*Lyons—is no more.—*
"*The eighteenth day of the first month,*
"*Second Year of the Republic,*
"*One and indivisible.*

The French in Flanders have obliged the combined armies, under the command of prince Cobourg and general Clairfait, to raise the siege of Maubeuge, and recross the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was of 80,000 men, of whom it is said he only lost 3000 men in his retreat: The number of Clairfait's army is not exactly known, but it is supposed between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he lost a much more considerable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater disadvantage to the combined armies, than theirs from Dunkirk. But the French, in consequence of withdrawing a number of their best men from the army against the king of Prussia, to assist Maubeuge, have had the lines of Weissemburg forced, and lost 30 pieces of cannon; but the situation of the country is such, that it is thought the armies must withdraw themselves in winter.

"The national convention have passed sundry decrees against England alone, in consequence, it is said, of the English who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvas Precieu, the representative of the people, who was in the town when it surrendered; they are about to the following purport: All the subjects of the king of Great-Britain (children excepted) shall be immediately (the 6th instant) arrested, and seals put on their papers, and the property of those subjects of Great-Britain, who are absent, shall be seized, and confiscated for the benefit of the republic.

"It is with regret that I have to say, the queen of France is no more, she suffered under the axe of the Guillotine on Wednesday the 16th instant, after having been condemned on the preceding day by the revolutionary tribunal, as guilty of having co-operated against the liberties of France."

Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated October 16th, 1793, to captain Molinary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious, than that the republic is saved, notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to light. Custine suffered last month, and many generals who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but no matter, all is well, *ça ira*.

"England has lost ten thousand men before Dunkirk, and Spain has lost her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has lost all his dominions, except Peidmont, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape; his treasure, cannon, provisions, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes; ten thousand emigrants were there put to the sword after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72,000 men. As for the lawless banditti of this country who were so insignificant when you left this, they are become an object of serious concern. In June last two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss: They have since repulsed the Louvre. For these two months 180 000 men of the republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

"Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy and all the merchantman are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought that the troops here, consisting of 180,000 men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter; we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussians, Hessians, and Dutch can hold out no longer.

"A fresh levy of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow. Another levy is now raising of the like number, 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled and on their march for the frontiers.

"The first levy was composed of men of every rank, without distinction, from the age of 18 to 25, and the other levy, which is almost completed, is to be composed of men from the age of 25 to 45. Every young man and widower without children is obliged to march. All utensils of iron, and all bells, are carried to the national founderies. Our callender is reformed. Men of improved understandings have introduced more order into it and made it more worthy of a free people. We have expelled from it all the saints, all the monuments of ignorance and fanaticism which have done so much mischief and which are the causes of our present sufferings. Instead of those vile miscreants who owe their canonization to their sluggish life and their imbecility, we have substituted the names of those heroes who have done honour to human nature in ancient times, and who are now our models. The months are of 30 days, the weeks of 10, and at the end of each week a day is consecrated to repose and to the celebration of the epocha of our immortal revolution. Four hundred merchants and stock-jobbers have been executed at Marseilles. This example has made that town and Bourdeaux return to the principles of our revolution. Commercial aristocracy attempted to succeed the aristocracy of the nobles and the priesthood, but this the interior departments did not relish. We shall be free and we shall leave to posterity either a dreadful catastrophe to bewail, or grand examples for their imitation."

Translation from the Courier Politique of the 2d inst.

Passengers arived this day from Cape Francois, announce the capture of that place by the Spaniards, who attacked it by land and sea—the courier promises the details of this event in the next paper—the vessel being below in the river, though the passengers are arrived in the city.

WINCHESTER, *January* 6.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, *of December* 7.

Two Cherokee Indians, a fellow and a squaw, taken on the Tennessee, by captain Harrison, in a late scout, have been brought to this place: They inform, that the town on the south side of Hightower river, where a part of general Sevier's army had the late combat, is the principal place of rendezvous for the Creeks and Cherokees to assemble previous to their coming in upon the frontiers. This town is principally inhabited by Creeks, and is governed by a Creek chief, called the Buffaloe-Horn. Since general Sevier's expedition, the Indians have done but very little mischief on the frontiers of this district: They have stolen a number of horses and cattle out of the settlements, and some small trails have been seen in different places.

On Monday last, Nicholas Ball (passing from Gollaher's creek to Well's station, in Knox county) was fired on by five Indians, received three bullets through his cloaths. In the action which captain Evans had at Hightower, Mr. Ball had two bullets shot through his hat.

Copy of a letter from colonel James Winchester, to brigadier-general James Robertson, dated Sumner county, Croft's mill, November 9, 1793.

"SIR,

"Some horses having been stolen, and Indians seen in this neighbourhood, I ordered out lieutenant Snoddy, with thirty men, to scout the woods about the Caney-Fork, and if possible, discover their main encampment.

"On the 4th instant, he met two, who fled, and he pursued to a large camp near the Rock Island ford of the Caney-Fork, where he took 28 good Spanish blankets, two matchcoats, eight new brass kettles, one firelock, three new swords, Spanish blades, a bag of vermillion, powder and lead, several bayonets, spears, war hatchets, bridles and halters. Evening coming on, he withdrew from the camp about a mile, to an eminence, where he halted his men, and laid on their arms all night. About the dawn of day they appeared advancing, with trailed arms, and about thirty yards distance a firing commenced, and was kept up for three or four rounds, when the Indians retreated, leaving one fellow dead on the ground, and were seen to bear off several wounded. Lieutenant Snoddy had two men killed, and three wounded; it is hoped not mortally. Such conduct and bravery would do honour to veteran troops. I have the honour to be your obedient, humble servant,

"JAMES WINCHESTER."

"Brigadier-general Robertson,
"Mero district."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 16.

Captain Griffin of the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore in 65 days from Amsterdam, gives the following agreeable intelligence:—The capture of Ostend by the republican army of France, together with the whole of the military stores and [illegible], and the disgraceful flight of the Duke of York, was old news at the time of his departure. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the intelligence of the defeat of Cobourg and Clairfait, and the total rout of the little despot of Sardinia—his being hemmed in, in Piedmont, and the probability of his capture—the panic-struck Spaniards, their three camps of Perpignan annihilated, and the standard of equality, liberty, &c. unfurled, for the first time, in the Spanish province of Catalonia. He heard nothing of the French [illegible] near Weissemburg being forced. Confirms the information of the people of Great-Britain, with the militia, being determined to obtain a reform in the government; that has for its basis annual elections; and demand peace in a tone in unison with their [illegible].

Captain Griffith spoke a vessel from Cadiz, bound to Charleston, S. C. the captain of which informed him, that the ship President, of Philadelphia, was captured by the Algerines, off Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal.

THE citizens of Annapolis profess themselves to be sons of Liberty, and have always been celebrated for their hospitality. As I am anxious that we should support the character we have acquired, I shall be extremely sorry should the commanders of the Algerines be afforded an opportunity of testifying against us.

A CITIZEN.

January 15, 1794.

"On Wednesday the 18th ult. departed this life at her seat near the city of Annapolis, Mrs. CATHARINE WORTHINGTON, relict of colonel NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, in the sixty-second year of her age. The remarkable and exemplary patience with which she sustained her sufferings, and the great composure of mind she manifested when sensible of her approaching dissolution, evinced her perfect resignation to the unerring will of the Great Father of all Mercies, and a firm hope that a long and well spent life would ultimately be rewarded with eternal joy and felicity, through the merits of her blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ—She was a sincere and a pious christian—She was charitable, benevolent and kind, and ever delighted in doing of good; her ears were never shut to the voice of distress, nor her hands the poor and needy of all ranks ever found relief, and in her death they have experienced an irreparable loss. She was ever an affectionate wife, always a fond tender mother, an indulgent mistress, a warm, steady and a sincere friend, and a kind obliging neighbour—She lived beloved by all, and died ever to be lamented by her afflicted children, relatives and friends; but the great meekness and humility of her disposition, the piety of her life, and the many exemplary virtues that adorned her character, afford no doubt to them a pleasing and a well founded hope that her precious soul, at the moment of her dissolution, took its flight to those regions of unceasing glory, where the voice of grief is not heard, and where the troubles of life disquiet no more."

*** A few copies of the MILITIA LAW to be sold at the Printing-office. Price, One quarter of a Dollar.

In CHANCERY, January 3, 1794.

NICHOLAS BOONE, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of said Boone having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Boone appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancery-office, on the first of March next, for the purpose of proposing to the said Boone any interrogatories which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Boone, for the benefit of his creditors: Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Boone to the said creditors to attend for the purposes aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

L O S T,

From Mr. Mann's Tavern,

A SMALL DEAL BOX, marked W & R, and further, directed to THOMAS WIGNELL, Esq. Philadelphia, per the Mowhawk. Whoever may now be in possession of the said box, and will return it to Mr. Wignell, at Mrs. Bryte's, shall be sufficiently rewarded for their trouble.

WIGNELL and REINAGLE.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

THOMAS B. CLEMENTS, Marlawoman; Richard Chew, jun. George Chapman, Mrs. Clare Dickson, George Gray, Port-Tobacco; James Middleton, Charles county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

January 9, 1794.

Upper Marlborough, January 8, 1794.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in general, that he has opened the TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HAMILTON, where, he hopes by his attention to business, he will merit their favour.

J. HALKERSTON.

THEATRE.

The LAST WEEK of the COMPANY's PERFORMING this SEASON.

On FRIDAY, January 17, 1794.

A COMEDY, never acted here, called, The

ROAD TO RUIN.

A new SCOT's DANCE, called, The

CALEDONIAN FROLICK.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called, the

DESERTER.

Days of PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Annapolis, January 14, 1794.

BY order of the high court of chancery, notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit to the chancellor their respective claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, in order that the chancellor may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised by the sale of part of the real estate of the said Hawkins, it being the intent of the chancellor that all claims against the said Hawkins, which shall be exhibited before that day, and established to his satisfaction, shall be preferred to claims thereafter exhibited.

Test. SAMUEL HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

STOLEN last night from my stable, in Hagerstown, a deep sorrel HORSE, but at this season looks like a bay, 7 or eight years old, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, smooth shod, has a small white spot between his eyes, a white spot on each side of his back, and another on the hinder part of his off buttock, occasioned by a hurt, and has a bushy tail considerably rubbed towards the root. Whoever takes up horse and thief shall receive four dollars reward and reasonable charges.

STEWART HERBERT.

Hagerstown, December 29, 1793.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER, 23, 1793.

ORDERED, That the bill relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, except the names of the counties now included in it, be published three weeks in the Maryland Journal, Maryland Gazette, Hanson's Georgetown paper, and Maryland Herald, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

WM. HARWOOD, Clk.

A BILL, entitled, An act relating to public roads in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the present modes of repairing the roads under the existing laws of this state are found by experience unequal to the purposes intended, and partial and unjust in their operation, and it seems expedient for the good of the state and convenience of the people to provide more effectual methods, and to vest in proper persons a power of laying out new roads and streightening old ones; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the peace for ——— counties, or any five of them, shall and they are hereby empowered and required to meet at the court-houses of their respective counties, on the first Monday in March next, and in each succeeding year during the continuance of this act, at the usual time of holding their levy court, and at every such annual meeting to levy, by equal assessment on the assessable property within their county, a sum of money not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence on every hundred pounds of assessable property in said counties, to be collected as other county charges are, which shall be paid to the justices of the levy court, or their order, to be applied towards streightening, laying out and amending roads, in said counties; and the said justices, or any five of them, shall have full power and authority to appropriate the funds arising from the said tax to the said roads, and to anticipate the collection of any of the said taxes, by permitting, if expedient, the supervisor or supervisors to accept of labour in lieu thereof, by issuing orders to those by whom such labour may be rendered, to be discounted in taxes with the collector of his county in discharge of monies for that particular tax.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the levy court, or any five of them, on application in writing, signed by a majority of the inhabitants of any hundred or hundreds through which any roads may pass, to establish a new public road, or to streighten any old road heretofore laid out as a public road, shall have power and authority to appoint three discreet persons, freeholders in said county, commissioners, to view, survey and plot, the said road, so applied for, and make a return thereof to the said court at their next meeting, who, on receiving such plot or plots, shall examine the same, and all evidence that shall or may be offered for or against the said road, as returned; and if disapproved, may reject the same, or recommit the said commissioners to alter and amend the said plot, and when approved, shall direct them to mark and bound the said road or roads accordingly; and direct a supervisor or supervisors to clear and improve the same, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as other roads heretofore laid out, and upon completing the same, the said road shall be deemed a public road, and shall be kept in repair as all other public roads in said county are by this law directed to be kept.

And, whereas the streightening and straighting old and making new roads, may cause damages to the proprietors of lands through which the same may pass, and it is reasonable and just that compensation be made to such proprietors, *Be it enacted*, That whenever any old road shall be altered in its breadth or direction, or any new road laid out as aforesaid, the justices aforesaid, or any five of them, shall be and they are hereby empowered and authorised to agree with the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained, but if such agreement doth not take place, then the said justices shall issue their warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon and return a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the said county, not interested or related to the party or parties, to be and appear before one of the said justices, on the premises, at a certain day in the said warrant to be expressed, which jury, upon their oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tunker, to be administered by some one of the justices aforesaid, shall inquire who is or are the owner or owners of the land over which any such road shall pass, and what damages such owner or owners will actually suffer from the passage of the road over the land as aforesaid, when the said road is a new one, or by widening or streightening said road, when it is a road heretofore laid out, taking into due consideration all conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, if any, arising from such circumstances, whether by the improvement of an old road, or making a new one; and such sheriff shall return the inquest of the jury aforesaid, under their hands and seals, and attested by his official signature and seal, to the next levy court to be held for the county, and the amount of damages therein expressed, if any, shall be paid by order of the said court out of the monies to be levied as aforesaid; Provided that no new road shall be made through any building, enclosed yard, garden or orchard, against the will of the owner, nor shall any field in which grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, or other cultivated vegetables be growing, be laid open until after the season for collecting and securing the crop.

And be it enacted, That the said justices shall, and they are hereby required, at their aforesaid meetings at their levy court, every year thereafter, to nominate, and by warrant under the hand of the clerk, and seal of the county, appoint fit and proper persons to be supervisors of the public roads in their county, within such divisions and districts as shall be specified and assigned by said court in the said warrants, and every supervisor, appointed in virtue of this act, shall give bond to the state of Maryland, with good security, in such sum or penalty as the said justices shall require, for the performance of his duty, and such supervisors, so appointed, shall continue to serve as such until a new appointment as aforesaid, by the said justices at their levy courts, and in case of the death, removal, neglect, refusal to act, or misbehaviour of any supervisor so appointed, the said justices, or any three of them, most convenient, in the recess of the said court, may nominate and appoint, by warrant under their hands and seals, another person in his place to serve for the residue of the time for which said supervisor, so dying, removing, refusing to act, or misbehaving, was originally appointed; and the supervisors, nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond with security as aforesaid, and shall clear, amend, and keep in good repair, the said public roads within their respective districts, and shall make, amend, and keep in good repair, all such bridges and causeways as are needful and requisite to be made and repaired; and to enable the said supervisors effectually to perform the said duties, they are hereby empowered, from time to time, to hire and employ, at reasonable wages, a sufficient number of labourers to work on the said public roads, and to hire and employ horses, carts, waggons or other convenient carriages, for the purpose of carrying earth, gravel, stones, timber or other heavy articles, necessary for amending the said roads, or making and keeping in repair the said bridges and causeways, and also to agree, at reasonable rates, for and purchase such wood and timber as may be necessary in making such bridges and causeways.

And be it enacted, That the warrants shall be made out to the supervisors as aforesaid by the clerk of the said court, and by him delivered to the sheriff of the county, within ten days after the said warrant shall be ordered by the said court, and shall be delivered by the said sheriff, to whom the same is directed, within ten days after the said sheriff's receipt thereof, under the penalty of five pounds for each warrant not delivered by the clerk, and the like sum for each warrant received, and not delivered as aforesaid, by the said sheriff, to be recovered before a single magistrate, as in case of small debts out of court, and applied towards clearing and amending the public roads, bridges and causeways, aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any of the said supervisors shall not well and sufficiently clear and amend the said public roads within his district, within a reasonable time after the same shall be out of repair, or shall not streighten the said public roads as marked and bounded by the commissioners appointed and empowered, when directed by said justices, or shall permit or suffer any fallen trees, or other obstruction, within his power, to remain to lie in or across any of the said public roads, whereby any waggon, cart or other carriage, may be obstructed, for the space of two days together, he having notice thereof, or shall neglect to fell, or cause to be fallen, all dead trees on each side of the said public roads, whose limbs hang over the said road, and may, by their falling, injure travellers, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways, in his said district, to be out of repair, or in any other manner fail in the performance of the duty of the supervisor of the public roads, after having accepted such office, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds current money for every offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors aforesaid, and any persons to be employed by them, to take and carry away any stones, gravel, or earth, of a firm quality, that may be found on any land adjoining the roads for which the same may be wanted, without leave of the owner, or making him any compensation therefor; Provided, that no stone, quarried or collected by the owner for his own use, or for sale, shall be so taken or applied, or any enclosure laid open to obtain the same, without the owner or owners leave first being obtained.

And be it enacted, That the said supervisors shall, and they are hereby required, before they begin to streighten, amend, or repair any road within their several and respective districts, or to make or repair any bridge or causeway, to give notice, by advertisement set up at the most convenient, public and frequented places in such district, in order that the said inhabitants may have an opportunity of hiring labourers to the said supervisor, or labour themselves, in and upon the said roads, bridges, or causeways, and each supervisor shall be allowed a sum not exceeding seven shillings and six pence per day for every day he shall attend.

And be it enacted, That the justices aforesaid may, and until at their levy court, annually, call on the collectors or collectors and the several supervisors for the settlement of all monies levied and assessed for the use of the roads as aforesaid, and in case of neglect or refusal of the said collectors or supervisors to settle his account and pay the balance due from him or them, shall immediately commence suit for the recovery thereof, in which no appeal or writ of error shall be had or brought, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall presume to alter or change, or in any manner obstruct, or encroach on any of the said roads, or on any part or parts thereof, or cut down or destroy, deface, or injure any of the bridges, causeways, boundaries, marks, or directions therein, such person or persons, being thereof convicted in the county court, shall be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding five pounds, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and all fines imposed in such cases shall be recovered before any justice of the peace for the county, and appropriated to the purpose of repairing such damages and improving the road, and shall be paid to, and accounted for, by the supervisors of the district wherein such damages shall be sustained.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall be deemed necessary by the justices of the levy court of two adjacent counties, divided by water from each other, to keep up bridges heretofore built, or to have new bridges erected over said water, it shall be done at the joint and equal expence of such adjoining counties.

This act to commence on the first Monday of March next, and continue in force seven years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter, and from and after the aforesaid first Monday of March next, the act, entitled, An act for the marking of highways, and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches and swamps, passable for horse and foot, passed at September session, seventeen hundred and four, and the several supplements thereto, and an act to empower the justices of Cæcil county to streighten and amend the public roads in said county, and to levy the expences attending the same on the assessable property of said county, passed November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, except so far as relates to the roads already laid out by the commissioners of said county, shall cease to be in force, and are hereby repealed, so far as relates to Cæcil county.

THE subscriber has for SALE, a few LOOKING GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames, TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES, BACK-GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIANO-FORTE. Complete sets of PIANO FORTE STRINGS, GERMAN FLUTES of the first quality, a variety of SONGS and DUETS, for the voice and harpsichord, from all the favourite operas, &c. Tutors for the Piano-forte, Guitar, German Flute, and Violin.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. A Choice of HARPSICHORD MUSIC.

Annapolis, December 23d, 1793.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate peyment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793.

THE trustees of WILLIAM SPENCER BOWIE, request a meeting of the creditors of the said Bowie, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of January, in order that they may examine a state of the claims delivered to the trustees, and the sales and collections made by them.

December 25, 1793.

To be SOLD,

A LARGE and valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 450 acres, lying in Calvert county, fifty-five miles from Baltimore-town, thirty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from the inspecting house, at Hunting-town, (and two miles from the Chesapeake bay, commanding a beautiful prospect of the same) there are about 150 acres of wood, consisting of white oak, hickory and poplar; about forty acres of prime meadow ground, which may be cleared with very little trouble or expence; a large and thriving apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; two tobacco houses, one of which is entirely new. Any person inclined to view the property, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. GIDEON DARE, merchant, Calvert county, who will make known the terms of sale. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his cabinet manufactory, in Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Pursuant to the directions of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the plantation of the late Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, near Nottingham, if fair, if not the first day,

ALL the personal property of the said Dr. Leonard Holliday, as also all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of the late LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. for the purpose of paying the just debts due from the said estates. The property consists of sixty or seventy very valuable SLAVES, men, women, boys and girls; among the former are two good carpenters, and others accustomed to work as such, and several valuable plantation men that are well acquainted with both planting and farming. Among the women are several valuable house servants that are well acquainted with washing and ironing. The boys and girls are very active handsome young negroes. A large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils.

And on Monday the 24th of February, if fair, if otherwise the first fair day, at Buzzard Island, in Calvert county, will be exposed to public sale, a very considerable stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with various articles of household furniture and plantation utensils, being part of the personal property of the said Leonard Holliday, jun. lately deceased. All which will be sold upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, such as shall be approved, by

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY, and administrator de bonis non of LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun.

The creditors of Dr. LEONARD HOLLIDAY and LEONARD HOLLIDAY, jun. are requested to produce their claims, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to me, as I am determined to close the administration by the time limitted by law.

WALTER B. COX, Administrator of Dr. Leonard Holliday, and administrator de bonis non of Leonard Holliday, jun.

Nottingham, December 20, 1793.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for READY CASH, at Mr. Ross's TAVERN, in Bladensburg,

SUNDRY SLAVES, belonging to the estate of GEORGE DIGGES, Esquire, deceased.

THE EXECUTORS.

January 1st, 1794.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Esquire, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

BRICE JOHN WORTHINGTON, Surviving executor.

December 31, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, for a commission to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding of lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

Leonard-Town, December 24, 1793.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793, dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be ready and happy to furnish their friends and the public, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county, December 18th, 1793.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion*, *Philosophy*, *Laws*, *Physic*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	}	20,000, & cash	30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	-	15,000, & cash	25,000, are	40,000
1 ditto	-	15,000, & cash	15,000, are	30,000
1 ditto	-	10,000, & cash	10,000, are	20,000
1 ditto	-	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1 ditto	-	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1 Cash prize of		-	-	10,000
2 ditto	-	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10 ditto	-	1,000,	are -	10,000
20 ditto	-	500,	are -	10,000
100 ditto	-	100,	are -	10,000
200 ditto	-	50,	are -	10,000
400 ditto	-	25,	are -	10,000
1,000 ditto	-	20,	are -	20,000
15,000 ditto	-	10,	are -	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are			-	400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

B. HODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,

A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agreeable to the following list,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE, At their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE cloths,
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Cross barred Muslins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Morecns,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Lasting Shoes,
Mens Coarse and Fine Hats,
Boys ditto,
Past Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Rose Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffil ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Gimblets in straws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glass,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS's DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.